

# STORIES of AMERICAN CITIES

## Girl Fire Observer in the Rockies



LARAMIE, WYO.—Miss Lorraine Lindsley of Centennial, Wyo., has spent the summer as fire observer for the forest service on Medicine Bow peak, the highest point in the Medicine Bow national forest. She is the daughter of A. F. Lindsley, a mining man, and is a former student at the University of Wyoming.

The Medicine Bow lookout is 12,005 feet above sea level. It is in a small, glassed-in shelter house, miles away from the nearest mountain resident. Miss Lindsley maintains a vigil over the forest reserve, where there is a stand of three and a half billion feet of timber, valued at \$10,000,000.

On the slope of the peak, and in the protected shelter of the dwarfed, twisted and deformed pines is a small, one-room, rock cabin, which serves as a home for the lookout. Early each

morning this girl observer begins the climb from her cabin house to the look-out up over boulders, rock slides and banks of perpetual snow. The trail is passable only on foot.

Here, on the topmost pinnacle of the mountain from early morning until twilight, with the entire range under view, and under direct observation through the use of powerful binoculars, suspicious columns of smoke are picked up. These she reports to the forest ranger or supervisor by telephone. Investigations are promptly made to determine the accurate location of the fire, and fire-fighters dispatched to the scene, before the fires have had opportunity to gain headway.

From her lookout the Continental divide can be seen stretching through Wyoming and Colorado. The entire Medicine Bow range and Continental divide surrounding North and Estes park can be seen. On clear days she can see a hundred miles. She sometimes is able to observe incipient forest fires in the Hayden, Routt, Arapahoe and Colorado national forests adjoining the Medicine Bow, in Wyoming and Colorado.

If Miss Lindsley is fortunate enough to be never less alone than when by herself she has had a happy summer. The region is magnificently scenic.

## Mother Nature Is a Kindly Old Dame

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.—The body of August Kaufman, automobile tourist from Pasadena, Cal., was found on the desert 50 miles south of Congress Junction, 40 miles south of here, by Mohave county officers. The man had perished from thirst and exposure, after wandering for 72 hours in search of water.

Kaufman, with his wife and three children, was traveling overland from Pasadena to a little ranch in Pinal county. He took a short cut between Yucca and Congress Junction.

The supply of water became low, so Kaufman left his car and started foot in search of a fresh supply.

For 48 hours the wife and three children remained in the machine awaiting his return. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ruddy, en route from Yucca to their ranch near by, succored the stranded family.

Searchers for Kaufman traced him from his car to the spot where the body was found. In his travels, he had passed within 50 yards of an artificial reservoir of water for sheep and cattle, the searchers said.

Moreover, it developed that Kauf-



man died of thirst, with water and oranges in his possession. He had taken them with him from the car. Evidently he had hoped to get back to his family and had perished rather than touch the water and fruit that meant life to him. Anyway, both water and oranges were found on his body, untouched.

"He was saving them for us," Mrs. Kaufman said. "I believe he would have lived if he had been willing to make use of them."

Mrs. Kaufman and two of her children recovered. She returned to Pasadena, taking with her the bodies of her husband and Lillian, who died of exposure.

## Daren't Cut His Hair; Wears "Pigtails"



BURLINGTON, IA.—"If I be shaved, then my strength will go from me, and I shall become weak and be like any other man," Judges 16-17. Thus Samson in ancient days told the secret of his strength to Delilah. Iowa today has a Samson whose strength is in his hair and his parents dare not cut it.

This Samson of the Middle West is Frederick Donald Dietsch, seventeen, who resides on a farm with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dietsch, four miles southwest of Dodgeville, 16 miles from Burlington. He was born on his father's farm December 21, 1903. He is one of nine children; the others are normal. The young man's hair is a dark brown color and he wears it braided in two braids down his back. His hair hangs to his waist

now. It has not been cut for ten years.

"The first time we cut Donald's hair he was two years old. I took the scissors myself and trimmed his hair to the ordinary length," said Mrs. Dietsch, mother of the young Samson. "We almost lost him that time. He was taken ill almost immediately, and it was days before he recovered. He never regained his strength until his hair grew back again."

"The second time we tried to cut Donald's hair he was in school and was about seven years old. He was so sick that time that we had to take him out of school. The illness is of a peculiar nature. Donald loses his strength and gets a high fever. Then he loses all interest in things and falls into a stupor. About a year later we tried for the last time to trim off the ends of his hair, but even that made the boy sick for a week."

"After the last illness we took Donald to Doctor Zaiser in Burlington. When he examined the boy and after we explained how his sickness followed immediately upon the shearing of his hair, the doctor said the lad's strength was in his hair and warned us against cutting his hair until he was of age."

## Shirley Smoler, "Fifty-Bean Princess"

CHICAGO.—Miss Shirley Smoler, 3343 West Nineteenth street, is a stenographer, capable and decidedly good looking, in a big downtown establishment. The other girls call her the "Fifty-Bean Princess." In short, every Tuesday the postman brings to Miss Smoler's home a special delivery letter. Shirley tears 'em open, finds a sheet of white scented paper with a corner off, a cryptic message—and a small envelope containing a crisp \$50 bill. This has been going on for seven consecutive weeks.

The notes, or messages, are apparently meaningless, not to say foolish. Here are samples:

"Sign boards all now nicely marked. We want SPECIAL dates with you for July as follows: Each Tuesday. Watch for us. A pleasant Fourth. Your sister?? Give her our kind regards. S. A. L."

"Shirley: Thanks for your apparent friendliness. Why don't you write me to the office Personal cover—No signature. All you know about Four (4) And others I will appreciate and gladly compensate. SALUTE"

Shirley is puzzled—so puzzled that she has taken her puzzle to Attorney



Philip R. Davis, 10 South LaSalle street.

"All my life I've wanted adventure," says Shirley. "And now it's here I don't know what to do."

"If it's somebody who wants information about office affairs I can't give information, because I wouldn't in the first place, and couldn't in the second place, because I have access to none. It really is strange. There is no one who owes me money, no one who would want to be sending me money for a gift, no one who might think my family needed help. As long as the money keeps coming, it's very nice. I hope the mystery never clears up." Miss Smoler is not what you'd call worried, though she fears at times she may die of curiosity.

## CRIMSON CLOVER IS AID TO SOIL

Crop Is Usually Sown After a Grain Crop and Is Ready for Hay in Spring.

## MOST EXCELLENT AS LEGUME

Plant Does Not Withstand Extreme Heat or Cold and Is Best Adapted to Soil Not Very Rich—Methods of Seeding.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A large part of the value of crimson clover lies in the ability which it shares with other clovers to utilize the nitrogen of the air and add it to the soil, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. When encouraged to do this, crimson clover is a valuable soil improver. If it is planted on rich land it will utilize the nitrogen already present in the soil and is not stimulated to contribute anything to its own support or to the support of other crops.

Crimson clover is a winter plant of the true clover group. It is also known as scarlet clover, French clover, Italian clover and German clover. It is the only annual true clover that is of more than incidental agricultural importance in the eastern United States. It owes its place in the crop rotation of the Atlantic coastal plain to the fact that it can be planted when the land is not occupied by ordinary summer crops.

The many ways by which this crop may be utilized are discussed by plant specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1142, "Growing Crimson Clover."

### An Early Importation.

Though it was brought from Europe to this country in 1818, its value as a forage plant was not recognized until about 1880. The plant does not withstand either extreme heat or cold, and is best adapted to a soil that is not very rich and to a climate where the winters are not severe. Ordinarily it cannot survive the winter in latitudes north of southern Pennsylvania, while in some of the southern states it is frequently killed by dry, hot weather in the fall or spring.

Its growth is comparable to that of winter wheat. Planted in the fall, it lies more or less dormant throughout the winter and completes its growth in the spring. If the summers are not too hot it can sometimes be planted in the spring and grown as a summer crop, but for this purpose other clovers are usually preferred. Corn in the summer with crimson clover in the



Clovers Harness Atmospheric Nitrogen and Store It as Food in the Plant Roots.

winter is a cheap and convenient method of growing a cash crop and a soil-improving crop in the same year. The reputation of crimson clover as a crop increaser is largely based on this simple rotation. Instances are by no means rare where the yield of corn has been gradually increased from ten bushels to as high as seventy bushels to the acre by this means.

### Seeding Crop of Clover.

Crimson clover may be seeded in practically any of the cultivated truck crops, which receive their last cultivation from eight to twelve weeks before the first frost. It is not wise to seed clover in late potatoes, sweet potatoes or other root crops, as the digging in the fall practically destroys the clover. Neither does it do well when sown into cowpeas, sorghum or watermelons, owing to the heavy shade cast by those crops. The most common cause of failure to obtain a stand of crimson clover is a period of hot, dry weather occurring after planting.

The roots of crimson clover are inoculated by the same strain of bacteria which occurs on the roots of all true clovers; consequently a field which has produced a good stand of red, mammoth, alsike, white, hop, Carolina, rabbit's foot or buffalo clover is usually sufficiently inoculated for crimson clover. Methods of inoculation, seeding, the choice of seed and the treatment of the stand are fully described in the bulletin, which may be had upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## FOWLS REQUIRE GOOD CARE DURING SUMMER

Poor Economy to Neglect Hens During Rush Work.

If They Cannot Be Given Free Range It Will Be Necessary to Furnish Ample Supply of Green Feed—Give Some Milk.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the rush of summer work the hens often are neglected on many farms. This is poor economy, because the care they receive will determine to a large extent the profits to be realized.

The poultrymen of the Department of Agriculture advise that hens be given free range, if possible, during the summer months, and if they cannot be given free range that as much green feed be furnished as they will readily consume. Milk is excellent during the summer months. Buttermilk also may be used, or semi-solid buttermilk if the regular buttermilk is not obtainable.

The department advises feeding about equal parts of scratch grains and of mash for the average during



Hens on Free Range Do Not Need as Much Grain as Those Closely Confined.

the year, but the pullets will not eat the dry mash freely in the fall, so that it is necessary to feed them about two parts of scratch feed to one part of mash, reducing this to about equal parts of mash and scratch feed February 1, and still further reducing the scratch feed about June 1 so that the hens will eat nearly two parts mash to one part of scratch feed. Feed scratch grains lightly in the morning and give a full feed in the evening, feeding roughly about three times as much scratch grains in the evening as in the morning. Different flocks will consume different amounts of feeds, but roughly the following amounts should be fed:

Pounds of Scratch Feed to 100 Hens.

| Season—                    | Leghorns Breeds |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Fall until January 31..... | 10 1/2          |
| February 1 to May 31.....  | 8 1/2           |
| June 1 to October 31.....  | 7 1/2           |

Scratch Grain Formula.  
3 parts cracked corn 1 part wheat  
2 parts oats  
One quart of this scratch feed will weigh 1 1/2 pounds.

Dry Mash for Leghorns.  
1 part bran 6 p's meat or fish scrap  
1 part middlings 16 parts corn meal  
Dry Mash for General-Purpose Breeds.  
1 part bran  
1 part middlings  
1 1/2 parts meat scrap  
3 parts corn meal  
2 parts ground oats

Add 5 pounds of linseed meal to 100 pounds of this mash.  
All parts are by weight.

## SUNFLOWER GOOD AS SILAGE

Becoming Popular in Northwestern Sections Where Corn Is Difficult to Grow.

The use of sunflowers for silage has proved popular in certain of the Northern Great Plains and Inter-Mountain states where it is not possible to produce a large tonnage of corn for silage purposes. In some sections the silage made from sunflowers has been found to compare favorably in palatability and feeding value with silage made from corn. This is not always the case, however, as it appears that in certain irrigated districts in the Northern Great Plains where the growth of sunflowers is rank and succulent, the resulting silage is often not very palatable. Experiments reported from the Huntley experiment farm in Montana of the United States Department of Agriculture show that while it is possible to produce from 25 to 30 tons of sunflowers per acre, it has been difficult to produce a silage that is as much relished by live stock as corn silage, which gives rather less than half as much tonnage per acre.

## CARING FOR STUBBLE LANDS

Turn as Soon as There Is Sufficient Moisture—Convert Weeds Into Needed Humus.

Oats and wheat stubble that have not been turned should be turned as soon as there is sufficient moisture. Get rid of weeds by converting them into humus to improve your soil. If wheat is to be sown on oat fields the land should be turned as soon as possible. If a spring crop is to follow wheat, break as soon as you can to check weeds and get the land ready for the next crop. The "blow sands" had probably best be left till spring



Might Prejudice Her Case.  
"Just a word," said the lawyer to his fair client.

"Yes?"  
"If your husband asks for the custody of the poodle don't try to win the sympathy of the court by weeping and calling the—er—little animal your 'precious darling.'"

"Why not?"  
"The judge is the father of ten children, and he's proud of it."

### The Cuticura Toilet Trio.

Having cleared your skin keep it clear by making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations. The soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. No toilet table is complete without them. 25c everywhere.—Advertisement.

### Auto Industry Gigantic.

The capital tied up in automobiling in the United States is estimated as over \$8,000,000,000, according to the Railway Age, which figures it out by items: Depreciation on 7,623,551 cars at 20 per cent, on average cost of \$1,200, interest on the money invested; gasoline, state license fees, insurance premiums, garage and service costs, labor costs for repairs, etc. These estimates do not include expenditures for construction and maintenance of highways, nor for the cost of automobile accidents.

### Lesson in Economy.

During the period of financial and industrial depression everybody must limit his expenses, especially if his income has been reduced. The best economy is to buy only such articles that will not only give best satisfaction in themselves, but also make others last longer. Restor Cleaner will make your automobile look like new and Restor Polish will keep it looking like new. The cost is insignificant and on the labor there is an unexpected saving. Your piano, victrola, woodwork and household furniture will greatly improve in appearance after using Restor Cleaner and Restor Polish. Your work will be cut to minimum and all hard rubbing taken out of it. You cannot afford to be without these preparations. Price of 16 ounce cans 75c each. Free sample mailed upon receipt of your request. Restor Manufacturing Co., 2610 Ogden Ave., Chicago.—Advertisement.

### Bringing Back the Past—No. 1.

Tambo—Mistah Interlockean, what am de diff'rence 'tween a saleslady in a beauty parlor an' one ob her customers?  
Interlocutor—I don't know, Tambo; what is the difference?  
Tambo—One knows her powders and the other powders her nose.

Interlocutor—Mister Jones will now sing "Two Little Girls in Blue Blew In."

## CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

is greatly relieved by constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced, your hearing may be destroyed forever. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting Nature in restoring normal conditions.

Circulars free. All Druggists. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.—Advertisement.

### In Boston.

Lady Visitor (to boy's mother)—Can't little James recite some of the verse he learns at school?

Boston Janie—No. Poetry according to my way of thinking, is without logical coherence and therefore devoid of interest, but I shall, if you desire, state some of the formulas of higher mathematics.



Notice this delicious flavor when you smoke Lucky Strike—it's sealed in by the toasting process

Prepared by The American Tobacco Co.

## THANKFUL FOR GOOD PE-RU-NA DID HER YEARS AGO

Keeps the Medicine with Her for Safety

Mrs. Carl Linder, R. E. D. No. 2, Box 44, Dassel, Minnesota, writes: "I want to thank you for your kindness and the good your remedy did me years ago. I am perfectly well and visiting in Spokane, Wash. Were it not for Pe-ru-na I would not have been able to make this trip. I always take your medicine with me for safety should I take cold. Praise to Pe-ru-na."

As an emergency remedy for everyday ills, Pe-ru-na has been in use fifty years. TABLETS OR LIQUID SOLD EVERYWHERE

## Leggett & Wally's KING PIN PLUG TOBACCO

Known as "that good kind"

Try it—and you will know why

### Polite Modification.

"We'll call our big prize fight a boxing match, of course."  
"Let's make it milder than that. Let's call it a motion picture rehearsal."

## ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago, and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetate of Salicylic Acid.—Advertisement.

### A Definition.

Business Efficiency—The ability of a transfer company to get \$25 an hour out of a tenant who is moving because the landlord can't get \$25 a month more out of him.—From Life.

For your daughter's sake, use Red Cross Ball Blue in the laundry. She will then have that dainty, well-groomed appearance that girls admire. 5c.—Advertisement.

### Discussing the Concert.

She—Don't you think Mme. Warble puts much feeling into her singing?  
He—Yes. But it must be terrible to feel that way.



Better than Pills For Liver Ills. NR Tonight—Tomorrow Alright



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